THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with warmer ipts for sublication much to have rejected articles refurned. Wey must in all cases send slamps for that purpose

The Record Down To To-day.

On the theory that the Administration's policy of restoring the deposed Little-EALANI was put forth in good faith, and not as pure bluff, it meaut an attack upon the then established Government of Hawaii Nothing short of restoration," as a principle of statesmanship, left no room for a medium between war or humbug. The precise history of the Hawaiian revolt, as written for Mr. CLEVELAND by his Paramount BLOUNT, was to be reversed, down to the use of United States troops for overturning the Provisionals, just as Minister STEVENS was alleged to have used them to overthrow the Queen. War, bloodless or bloody, as the dictate of justice might demand, was the necessary finality of the enterprise.

For the benefit of the Administration's astounded apologists, who have been forced to interpret Mr. GRESHAM's unprecedented programme through their hats, we must call attention to the manner in which the Bandwich Islanders have interpreted it themselves. They have not charged the Administration with falsification by ostentatiously refusing to believe that it meant what it said. The Provisional Government have made ready to defend themselves as though war was at hand. They are prepared, as they would naturally be prepared. unless they were too contemptible to breathe the air of this hemisphere, to resist the assaults either of a dissolute thronehunting monarch or of a monarchistic throne-making President.

This describes the last known state of the affair of Hawaii. What a spectacle!

They Are Men.

There is very uncomfortable reading for Mr. GRESHAM in Mr. CHARLES L. CARTER's statement in reply to the Secretary's report of Oct. 18, recommending to Mr. CLEVELAND the policy of infamy. Nearly every material statement made by GRESHAM on the strength of BLOUNT's findings, is disposed of easily by the Hawaiian Commissioner. What was left of GRESHAM's and BLOUNT'S case when STEVENS and THURSTON got through with it goes to pieces under Mr. CARTER'S sturdy and honest blows.

Particularly unpleasant for Mr. GRESH-AM, we should say, is this direct statement by Mr. Carren, who, as one of the Hawaiian Commissioners to negotiate a treaty, was in official intercourse with the Secretary of State last spring:

"You constantly declined to allow me an interview for the purpose of making a statement for the Commis-sioners or on behalf of the Provisional Government. At the interviews which we did have, you pointedly evaded all attempts we made at leaving you a statement, once going so far as to interrupt me by rising from your seat, excusing yourself, and abruptly leaving the room. The day that the news reached Washington of the lowering of the flag I called upon you and asked you if the report were true. You stated that you had no official information on the subject, but assumed that the newspaper despatches were correct, and asked me if in my opinion the course followed by Mr. Brorny would be likely to lead to bloodshed or violence in Hanninks. I replied to you that the Provisional Government was supply able to take care of itself, that there would be no danger unless the lowering of the flag were the first step toward. the restoration of the Queen. For solid postroly that there was no interior of recovery the Queen, a statement which you repeated at one of our last interviewa."

The bearing of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government throughout this whole dismal affair has been in marked contrast with that of the Administration at Washington. The Hawalians are manly, direct, straightforward, good tempered, and apparently scrupulously exact in the statement of facts. In respect of diplomatic insight and controversial ability. they have shown themselves to be fully a match for the several partners in the CLEVELAND policy of infamy.

These missionaries' children are men. self-respecting, honorable men, and smart ugh, too; and they are ready, if neces sary, to fight for all that freemen hold dear. The American spirit of '76 is in their hearts.

The Hawatian Government's Appeal to the American People.

If Mr. CLEVELAND's delay in complying with the Senate's demand for the papers relating to the Hawaiian affair, prompted by the belief that he would soon hear of the accomplishment of his programme, he must be deeply disappointed by the latest news from Honolulu. He must see that there is no foundation for his assumption that the ex-Queen commands the confidence and the respect of the Hawallans, and that the Provisional Government is so weak that it would needs collapse the moment an American Mintster should withdraw his recognition of On the contrary, it turns out that the Provisional Government is able and determined to resist any attempt to overthrow it on the part of Minister WILLIS and Admiral Inwin; and that, even if the latter should succeed, by force and bloodshed, in restoring LILIVORALANI, she could not retain her throne without the continuous support of American soldiers. Mr. CLEVELAND must also have read with interest the proceedings of a mass meeting at Honolulu at which resolutions were adopted, beginning with an affirmation of the right of the Provisional Government to determine the destiny of Hawaii, should the annexation treaty be rejected, and ending with an appeal to the representatives of the American people in Congress against the apparent intentions of their Chief

clulu, the Senate will recognize the necessity of examining the instructions given to WILLIS, without delay. Was he authorized to encourage the adherents of Linitoka-LANI to attempt a counter revolution against the Provisional Government, and to make this a pretext for landing United States troops on the plea of restoring order? In case the ex-Queen should be reinstated through a coup d'état effected under such conditions, was Willess authorized to use American soldiers to maintain her in power? Was there any understanding with the British Government as to the cooperation of a British armed force for such a purpose? Were the original orders given Willis subsequently modified, and if so, to what extent and under what circumstances? That is to say, was such modification a backdown or a trick? Upon these questions light will be cast to Congress: and if any are withheld on the plea that their divulgation would be contrary to the public interest, the President must be informed that the time has The situation in the Hawaiian Islands has become one of extreme tension and both efft of others. If the game is grab, it is the friendly government established at Honolulu, and the American people, are su-

Confronted with such a situation at Hon-

titled to know precisely what course the American Minister is empowered to take.

Nothing could be better timed or more appropriate than the solemn appeal of the supporters of the Hawallan Government from the manifest hostility of Mr. CLEVE-LAND to the sympathies and sense of justice of Congress, which, in this matter, seems likely to faithfully reflect the feelings of the American people. They ask the American people, through their legislative representatives, first, to decide whether the desire for annexation shall be gratified, and, if the decision is in the negative, then to permit the Hawalian people to determine their own destiny. By such an appeal the Hawnilans show themselves better acquainted with the precedents of American political history than are some American newspapers. The New York World, for instance, although owned and edited by a Hungarian, is addressed to American

readers, and should, therefore, evince a rudimentary knowledge of the Federal Constitution and of the leading events in our political annals. That it knows nothing of the Constitution we pointed out when it demanded a constitutional amendment making the representation of the States in the Senate proportional to their population. Now we find an equally indicrous blunder in an editorial paragraph, wherein the World informs the Hawaiians that "an nexation must be effected by treaty, if at all; and the President, and not Congress, initiates negotiations for treaties." This curious dictum is pronounced apropos of the resolutions adopted at Hon dulu, appealing to Congress to annex the Hawaiian Islands. We advise the editor of the World to buy a history of the United States and ascertain how Texas came to be admitted to the Union. If he reads long enough, he will discover that Texas was admitted by a joint resolution of Congress. Admission to the Union is just what the Hawalians want, and they need no advice from the foreign editor of the World as to the method of attaining their desire.

For our own part, we have but little doubt

that, in view of the aroused feeling of the American people, and of the grave situation at Honolulu caused by Mr. CLEVELAND's attitude, a joint resolution in favor of an nexing the Hawaiiau Islands could be carried through the present Congress. For the moment, however, it is the business of Congress to consider a still more important question, namely, whether Mr. CLEVELAND, in appointing Commissioner BLOUNT, or in the instructions given to Minister Williams, has exceeded his constitutional authority Commercially and strategically valuable as Hawaii undoubtedly is, and legitimate and honorable as is the wish of its inhabitants for annexation, it is for us a matter of far greater moment to learn whether our Executive has been guilty of usurping powers constitutionally reserved to Congress. If such a usurpation can be practised with impunity, if the Congress or either branch of it will extenuate or pardon such an act, then the Constitution of the United States might as well be discarded as a worthless rag. If there be any statute of the United States which authorizes the President, while the Senate is in aession, and without the consent of that body, to send a Commissioner with paramount authority over an unrecalled Minister at Honoiulu, it is high time that the statute were produced; and, if any pretext can be found in the Constitution or the Federal laws for an attempt made, or ordered, without the consent of Congress, to overthrow a friendly Government, Mr. CLEVELAND is now called upon to prove to Congress the existence of such a pretext.

The Year of the Surplus and the Year of the Deficit.

Listen to a statement upon the Federal finances made by GROVER CLEVELAND in December, 1887, when in his message to Congress he definitely began his career as a tariff reformer:

"Our surplus revenues have continued to accumu late, the excess for the present year amounting on the ist day of December to \$55,258,701 10, and estimated to reach the sum of \$112,000,000, on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added Treasury to \$140,000,000.

This surplus represented the intolerable condition which, instead of a theory, then confronted the American people. It was the foundation of Mr. CLEVELAND'S accompanying plea for a change in the tariff. The "withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium," because of the Federal revenue exceeding the expenditures, and the Treasury having to take in the excess formed the ground of his demand upon Congress to clip the revenue and abolish the surplus. It was perfectly consistent with Mr. CLEVELAND'S carefully reasoned dread of a surplus, or, for the matter of that, with the then existing platform of the Democratic party, for him to say that a "considerable reduction of revenue could be

made by adding to the free list." This year, 1893, Mr. CLEVELAND bas again enjoyed the felicity of addressing Congress from the White House, upon the state of national affairs. We are still confronted with a condition, but of a radically different nature from that of six years ago. Instead of a Treasury overflowing with a surplus, and an urgent necessity of tapping it in some way so that our circulating medium can flow back into the emptied channels of industry, we are confronted by a deficit in the incoming revenue of from thirty to seventy millions of dollars; and the Treasury is strain ing every expedient to pay its running expenses. Yet, contrary to the express prohibition of the last Democratic National Convention, which pronounced for a tariff for revenue only, and authoritatively shut the door on any ambitious statesman's personal conclusions as to what ought to be taxed and what not, the country is again invited by the President and his subservient lieutenants to accept the beauties of a free list, and to deliberately cut off a solid chunk of the now inadequate tariff, in order to carry out the repudiated old programme of 1887!

Is the Democracy in favor of keeping its promises or of betraying them? Is it for the Constitution or against it? is it for itself or against itself? In other words, where is it at?

Only a Private Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee need not be surprised if some of the Democratic Representatives, the interests of whose onstituents have not been protected or have been sacrificed for the protection of interests more favored by the committee, should combine, join with the Republicans, and either defeat the Wilson bill, or so vitally amend it as to secure a greater equality of protection. Regarded as a revenue if all the Hawaiian papers are submitted | measure the WILSON bill is fraudulent, and as a protective bill it is unjust and unreason-If protection is to continue, the Democrats of every State and every Congress district will be justified in getting all the gone by when that plee could be accepted. protection they can, and in resisting any arrangement that mulcts them for the ben-

they had done their duty, there would have been no difficulty, no scramble. Everybody

would have been treated alike. It is worth noticing, too, that the Wrison bill has no title to be regarded as a party measure, and that, therefore, the Demoerats in Congress are free to oppose it, if they choose. There is no authority resident in Prof. Wilson and his assistants that can impose upon the Democratic majority a tariff bill that flatly contradicts the Democratic platform. The Wilson bill may be regarded as merely a private bill, a result of the private opinions of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. It is not a Democratic measure, because it does not represent the Democratic tariff policy. No Democrat is bound by it unless

be is willing. At present the Winson bill is neither fish, fowl, nor good red herring. It may be licked into a little consistency, and the protection may be distributed a little more equally; but in whatever form it is passed, if it is passed, it will be a standing reproof to the Democrats, a statute of their shame Before consenting to that, the Democrats In the House should take the reins in their hands, shove aside the weak committee, and put through a tariff for revenue only.

The Greater New York.

The Greater New York Commission has prepared a bill for the submission of the proposed consolidation to a vote of the people of the different communities concerned, at the next general election. The people having been thus consulted, the Legislature is to be left free to carry out their will in the framing of a charter for the comprehensive municipality.

This Greater New York, as conceived by the Commission, includes the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City. It extends northward, so as to take in a portion of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, and eastward to Hempstead on Long Island, and it embraces also the county of Richmond, or Staten Island.

All these communities about the harbor of New York are united in interest. They are separated only by artificial municipal boundaries typical of no real variety or contrariety of purpose or scatiment. They contain a homogeneous population, and each of them is dependent for its prosperous development on all the others. The harbor of New York is the centre of all, and its natural advantages have been and will always continue to be for all, the reason of their existence and the common cause of their growth. Whatever is of benefit to one is profitable for all They have no conflicting interests. They have a common heritage in the waters about this port, and in the future development of the civilization established here the interests and ambitions of all are the same

It is remarkable that this great fact es caped the attention of the youth who will have the responsibility of carrying on the Greater New York in its imperial proportions, and that it stimulated first the imagination of a generation which, alas! is passing away. The two men whose minds conceived this magnificent project are old men. They are Mr. Green of New York and Mr. STRANA-HAN of Brooklyn, citizens who have outlived every other ambition than the simple one to serve the public interest, each of them a man whose name will be of imperishable renown in the malestic capital of civilization of which they will have been the founders. The formation of a great city out of the scattered communities about this harbor is not an event which will be forgotten. The rearing of New York into a municipal edifice of magnificent proportions will not be an incident of which the future will take no cognizance. Its architects will remain in

the public remembrance and honor. We assume that the bill proposed by the Commission will pass the Legislature. As to that, there can be no doubt. It is a thoroughly Democratic measure, both generally and specifically. It leaves the people to do as they choose. It consults their will. If they want a great municipality, they will vote for it. If they prefer to be kept separate by arbitrary and artificial muinal divisions, they can express their pleasure. If they do not want an imperial city, made up from them all, they need not have it. If their imaginations are not of the youthful exuberance of Mr. GREEN'S and Mr. STRANAHAN's, they can show it.

They are free to do as they please. The Greater New York would be a capital of civilization of which London alone would be the superior in population, and before many years in the next century it would be the foremost in every power and every influence which contributes to the progress and prosperity of human society.

All honor to ANDREW H. GREEN, the originator of the scheme for a Greater New York, and all honor to J. S. T. STRANA-HAN, the first and foremost citizen of Brooklyn, who has seconded his efforts!

Simpson, Wilson, and Salt.

We have too seldom the happiness of agreeing with the Hon, JERRY SIMPSON of Medicine Lodge, but we agree with him in his criticism of the Ways and Means Committee for putting salt on the free list. Salt is produced in Kansas, and Mr. Simpson is unable to see why salt ought not to be protected, if protection prevails. He says, with perfect accuracy, that salt is a "finished product:" and he maintains that as such it is entitled to protection in a tariff framed for the purpose of fostering American interests. Prof. Willson seeins to have supposed that free sait means the free raw material of salt, something that is manufactured into sait. By applying to gentlemen in the sait business in New York, Ohlo, Michigan, Kansas, and the other salt-producing States, he might have discovered his mistake, and learned that sait is sait in case and not in posse.

If Prof. Wilson was resolved to the over the American salt-cellar, he should first have familiarized himself with its contents. He should put a revenue duty on salt, except as follows:

Saline springs, lakes, links, and occans to be admitted free if unevaporated. Rock sait in the original mine, unbored, to be admitted free.

Saline holes to be admitted free. We suggest to the Hon. Jenny Simpson to carry a little Kansas salt to Frof Wilson and explain what it is and how it is made.

The women of culture may well be proud of the fourteen years' record of the Harvard Anney, the name of which has been changed to Hadeliffe College, in honor of Miss Axx RADCLIFFF, an English woman, who 250 years ago, made a gift of money to Harvard. There were only 25 students enrolled when it was opened in 1879; there are now 263. The receipts for fees during ten years were much less than the payments for salaries: the amoun of the fees in recent years has larger exceeded that of the salaries. The graduates former ly received Annex certificates; they are here after to receive regular diplomas bearing the seal of Harvard University and signed by its President. In the conferring of degrees, the standard of scholarship is to be that of the university. It is with pride that President

Error says that the women students have fully approved their ability to pursue the Harvard

course of study. Radeliffe College yet needs a proper endowment fund, that the tuition fees may be re duced, that poor students may receive assistance, that the professors may be better paid. and that certain additions to the buildings may be made. From two bequests left by women its funds will be increased to the ontent of about \$150,000; but five times that amount could be used with advantage. Here is an opportunity for the wealthy women of the country to promote the growth of the higher learning, and to help the intellectual members of their sax to win the distinction of possessing a diptoma of Radeliffe College bearing the seal of Barvard University. There ought to be a thousand young women in this foremost of women's colleges.

The new General Master Workman of the Enights of Labor bears the purple name of oveneroy, and, saving his majestic place and title, he is an ex-eyed delay. His innugural address or opening blast is full of that heated Imagery and splendid incoherence which we expect from a General Master Workman when he mounts the tripod. This Mr. Sovensius throws off sparks like these:

"Opulance is fast becoming a monarch."
"Or out in the highways and hedges and call the weary wanderers to the expetuary, and marshal the

heat of full for a final and triumphant struggle for ever-lasting freedom from the thraidom of greed."
"The contest is between the dollars of furrious and the bone and sinew of the industrial masses, a contact between organized land monopoly and the natural rights of Gop's homeless pour - between the federate trusts and oppressed humanity."

These extracts are elegant, and show that Mr. Sovermich is a master of the buncombs of his business; but we have him at his best in this summary and programme of his engagements: "We will bring the great avenues of distribution within eary react of the masses, e or all legislative, executive, and judicary officers of the general timera ment by the direct value of the people; take away the wete power of the President, and Jestey the avecation of corrupting lubbles by initiative and referending Thus we will give to the world an industrial system menaced by no trainput one end and no princely dide at the other.

No doubt that Grand Master Workman Soy, gazion would eat a crocodile by request,

We have heard of the grip in a great many of the States of the Union this month; but this city has not suffered much from it. The deaths put to its account have been very few. and in most cases its attacks have been mild. It has come to the United States this year, as It came in other years, within a week or two after we heard of it in western Europe. We had despatches about it near the end of November, from England, Germany, and France, and we know that it has been epidemic in Russia. It is a disease that may break out at any season of the rear. Little more is known about its cause than about its cure.

The most peculiar feature of the war in Brazil is that the belilgerents cannot get at each other. The loyal army is unable to fight the rebel navy. Admiral MELLO cannot reach his enemy on land, and President Perxoto has not been able to reach his enemy at sen. The rebel ships fire a few shots into Elo once in a at the rebel shins when they get a chance; but the Admiral dare not go ashore and the President cannot take to sea. It is one of the most filogical wars that have ever been fought, even in South America. It has been going on for nearly four months, and we doubt whether a hundred lives, or even fifty, have been lost by both belligerents within that time. We suppose it can be continued as long as Mutto is able to find supplies and Pernoro is able to keep him off shore. Perhaps the most saddening thing about the war is its expense. The people of Brazil seem to take but little interest in it, and very few of them appear to care which side wins. Yet, for all that, they will have to foot the tills.

Production, faster and greater, is the im-

This is praise of the "capitalist class." To increase the amount of production of things that are useful, is to benefit the community and swell the world's stock of available goods. Look at the two blades of grass that are growing where but one blade had grown; and then ask the farmer or his cow to philosophize upon the advantages that accrue from the consequent doubling of production.

The chemists and medical experts of the Health Department are holling an inquest upon the smoke of bituminous coal. Is it bad for the lungs, harmful to the eyesight, irritating to the skin, noxious to the olfactories, detrimental to the digestion, depressing to so, it must go. New York cannot be reduced to the condition of Chicago, or of Pittsburgh, or of London. We glory in our clear atmosphera. Is the bituminous smake more baneful than the smoke from the warehouseful of tobacco which is burned here every day? Perhaps not. But this is not an argument in its favor. Besides, we can suppress bitumen easier than tobacoo.

We hope the chemical and medical experts will make a thorough study of the influence of bituminous smoke upon the atmosphere and the public health. Their experimentation cannot be extensive if confined to this city. They ought to analyze Chicago.

A statue of Gen WINFIELD SCOTT HAY. cock is to be unveiled a fortnight hence in St. Nicholas Park. As we have not seen it we cannot speak of it. We can only trust that it is worthy of its subject. If it is, we shall be able to say, after it is unveiled, that it possesses merits unsurpassed by those of any of the other statues in the city.

That Preposterous Tariff Bil'.

Firm the Phar Express.
The Wilson bill in a piece of legislation that involves no principle, and yet may unsettle our whole business system, therefore it requires the most cautions con-sideration. It takes protection away from certain interests and gives it to others. It even below or harts different classes of raged in the same trade—as in the case of the n marry business, where raisers of stocking not at a dissilvantage an compared with Importers of but. Tuere may be a hundred jour hidden away to such a measure. And the secrets with which it has can prepared to a reasonable excuss for suspicion.
If a free trade tasiff were proposed something like hat of circus Britain, the inche in Congress rould be fairly joined, and the discussion being general in its character and involving avalence of the alice, could be limited. If a resence measure were produced, each na fur has has formulated, the Democrats would have active show of reason in utging introducts wellon, and the foliablicate but have a value in pleating for delay. And which as then was taken uncertainty would be over; httle passage of the Wilson bill will settle nothing. here is no cretence that it is final, I'm effect is a more matter of entire time, and injugees with and ore from uld us to its working, doubt us to its repeal and doubt as to its module area.

The Democrats in proposing such is incanute, are ta-

opening the question which it was supposed the par-pic settled at the election of freel, and if the case he proposed it will have to be trivil party and fully

The American Newspaper, Tue Sun is par executency the American newspaper.

Frenche Albana Georgia

A Sup of the World.

"World aln't What it usetre be," you it has a feller cay, As he common of the legs all hears a wall; But it leadents she's the heat with that she's wire An abe a warrier like 2 so round the sky.

The stores give bigge; mensity.
The mines a signify invasity.
There makes wine an pleasanty
in the init;
in t

World ain ! what it under he " of course it ain't, Decause "White" out a namer hind a max. "Their out a namer hind a max. "Their action of their action has a seried at max. It here a witten happy and the may.

Ring the block-one to in in Ergines with a ching m When a lie west by which and "Fibrus introgal the land! Size are under stated You their more been bring their boday to sour hard been bring their boday to sour hard

NEW POOTBALL RULES,

An Advocate of the Association Same, To the Epiron of The Sun-Ser I have read with pleasure the letter of Mr Adams, in which he points out the rules governing the intercollegiate football game that need aftering, so that the game may be made more open, and, therefore, more interesting to speciators. His ideal football seems to be that governed by the English Rugby rules. Now I, for one, deem our Association game of football far superior to either the intercollegiate or the ling lish Rugby game, and I am sure if we could prevail upon the people to come and witness a game under Association rules they would co-

came under Association rules they would coincide with my opinion.

In our game there are no brutal mass plays,
no tackling with the hands, nor any handling of
the ball; in fact, it is football pure and simple.
Weight and strength, which play an important part of the intercollegiate game, do not
amount to much in ours. The sicress of our
game depends on the combination and unionism of the players, together with their speed
and agility.

J. Z. D.

P. S.-A sums will be played at the St. George's Cricket P. S. A same will be played at the St. George's Cricks grounds. Hoboken, on next Sunday afficers

inda, Hoboken on next Sunday afternoon between New York Thisties, champions of the New York e League, and the Americus A. A. of West Hoboken To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: While all your correspondents seem to agree on one point in the football discussion, vir., to abolish interference, I think the argument advanced by "A Lover of Football, Not an Englishman, see no to be the best offered as vet. I per feetly agree with him. Yes, let us adopt the rules governing the English Rught game. When, as your correspondent stated, 20,000 footballers take the field during s season in great Britain, and when, as English newspapers assert, comparatively few accidents happen, the game there must be much less dangerous. Moreover, during my sejourn in Lingland I had many opportunities of seeing the game played.

much less dangerous. Moreover, during my secoum in England i had many opportunities of seeing the game played.

I remember one great match, the one between North and South of England, a contest for the purpose of selecting ateam against Scotland. Ireland, and Waise, which was played at Blackheath, near Lendon. The teams played eighty minites, and after a most enjoyable encounter they left the field without anybody being the least the worst for the work done. But what was still more remarkable, the game had never once to be interrupted on account of a temporary mishap to a player.

There is, however, still another point which speaks in tavor of the English rules, and which has not been mentioned by any of your correspondents as yet. It is the rule about substitutes. If a player gets hors de combat he leaves the field, and his side must finish the game without him. More the players know all about this, they are doubly careful not to induing in rough plar. Should the opponents, however, try to use any roughing, the refered would soon put a stop to it by ordering a player using any force off the field.

Finally, allow me to draw the attention of the football players to the English rule, according to which a player is off side when in front of the ball, of course facing the opponents goal. A player who cannot keep behind his ball can do so, but he would be of no possible use to this side, because he could neither tackle an opponent nor take the ball. With C. H. C. I hope that football will soon to restored to its former popularity.

The School Question.

The School Question.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! With due reverence for religious and civil authority, it seems to me that the practical solution of the school question in this country, so far as making the public schools denominational and supporting them by State funds may be concerned, while, and the shore tatteries take a few shots | is to be based not upon the determination of one or two religious bodies, however large and influential, but upon the united will of the tenets. Into this matter bigoted sentiment must not enter. Any arrangement for public Instruction at the expense of the State must have a universal character and be adapted to the community as a whole. Hence, majority of religious people is opposed to denominational schools at State expense, it would be useless to press the demands of one or two lenominations contending for pro rata sup-

denominations contending for pro-rata support for their schools from the State. The
reason why such demands will not be admitted
is that the State Constitutions, under the
United States constitution, do not recognize
particular religious as within the petronage of
the civil Government. Therefore a parallel
between the school question in other countries,
where said patronage obtains, and that in the
United States of America cannot be logical.
As a Rieman Catholic. I heartily desire the
propagation and preservation of the Faith by
means of Roman Catholic L heartily desire the
propagation and preservation of the Faith by
means of Roman Catholic schools, and, if possible, that they be supported by the public
funds; but, for reasons indicated. I conclude
that, at the present outlook, Catholics, in order
to have satisfactory schools, must continue to
aurport them as heretofore by contributions
from the faithful in each diocess. The clamors
of mere higotry van have no lasting effect when
the rights of all are respected. In fine, the
school question must be solved in its entirety
on the ground of universal and not particular
right, although the latter might be included
for the greater public good.

Semirron.

A Differce of Suleids,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter written by Mr. Pease in to-day's Sun entitled "A Defence of Suicide" justifies the practice fadestruction from a might say sentimental-point of view only, and leaves out of the question entirely the Christian doctrine on the subject. May I say
a few words in condemnation of this practice
of few dese, which Mr. Pease defends from a Christian standpoint?

Mr. Pense might have had in his mind the words of Seneca when he wrote, for the philosopher says, "If thy mind be melancholy and in misery, then mayest put a period to this wretched condition. Wherever their lookest, there is an end to it. See that precipice? There thou mayst have liberty. Seest thou that sea, that river, that well? Liberty is at the bottom of it. That little tree? Freedom hangs upon it. Thy own neck, thr own throat, may be a refuge to thee from such servitude; yes, every vein of thy hedy." Mr. Fease lottows both Greek and Reman philosophers who taught that Jeo me se was justifiable. Christianity, on the other hand, has always acted as a check against the practice of self-destruction whenever irom social or political eatis men have shown contempt for the gift of existence. Christianity teaches that there are no circumstances under which a man is justified in committing suicide, but, rather, that man has an immortal soul, and so long as he is in this life he is on trial. To shorten that trial by a voluntary act is a relegible against God. Christianity has elevated the condition of the masses of manifud, and the decirine of the locarnation has laught man the value of each human being that each one has a soul to save. So that although certain morbid or hangs upon it. Thy own neck, thy own throat, the incarnation has laught man the value of each human heing that each one has a sout to save. So that although certain morpid or weak kinds may find an easier way of combating trials than facing them, the healthy thristian manually braces himself no for the struggle, and shows by renewed effort not a lear of heath, but of feel, indigment.

Humbers, Dec. 12, 1893.

The New York Accent.

To the Librarios Tug Sux-Sir: There is a nost harrillo made of speaking which seems to be in vogue among half the people in New ork, and I have rarely heard it elsewhere, It consists in sticking in the letter r for eqphony, apparently between two yowel sounds in different words, one a final, the other beginning the next word. Here are some examples: "The city is in galar stilre." must go to lawr about it:" "A state of co "A state of comar ensues. In accordantel ensea one henry sawr a man. "Thomas aline," and even Such atroctics are heard fashing from the mouths of lawyers clergemen party

months of laware clerzymen actors, people who are surposed to be educated men and from thousands of others. You can hear it in every increase, the city, and on the stage of almost every livestry. There was a play which ran here something like two night has revery night the print and actors would say. There is no they against widows marrying a second time.

These people on pronounce such words as come, gate, and saw all right when they specified approach. It is only when they are brought into a capabilian with another saws sound that the risk heard. It is different from the New England (ashion where one heart frawr, saw, and even fraund quite indepen-There is no fault in pronunciation which is so edious to a sensitive car. Can noteled be

st, No! They are Needed at Home. For Minister to Halp: got abe slupety. Imagina

he reception he was directive from the above of the Commune to if it. Leave refuses to space the great to frequent what is the matter with giving the Ross Dong BRIDE & Charles

Solied to Freb Other.

That is a wonderfung bright dog of fundames. Can do niver everthing but talk.

The bracks there is prefly good team. Thereins can no no bull but talk.

END OF THE LEGICH STRIRE.

Pederated Labor's Great Battle Lest, WILEPSBARR, Dec. 12.—The great federated rallroad strike of 1883 has passed. The Lehigh Valley was considered by federated labor the vulnerable point of attack. Its double tracks run over high mountains from Phila-delphia and New York to Buffalo. For ten rears the defeated Knights of Labor and societies of locomotive engineers and switchmen have said, when defeated in their strikes on the Missouri Pacific, New York Central, C., B. and Q. and Rending, "walt till we confederate all our railroad societies and we will beat the strongest railroad." I have seen this great storm breeding for years. It finally broke over the Lehigh Valley. It was to be the first light of federated labor, and 10,000,000

people, for one seventh of our population are interested in railroads, were looking on. The Lehigh boys had no especial grievance. They were paid good wages promptly, and Mr. Wilbur, Mr. Sayre, and Mr. Voorhees were kind and willing to receive any employee and discuss a grievance. The boys said:

"No: the railroad officials shall recognize curamalgamated railroad society. They shall receive our head officer. We have a head, as

well as the railroad." So the fight came. To-day I am scoking at the wrecks of the battle. Now and then there is a

So the fight came. To-day I am looking at the wrecks of the battle. Now and then there is a wrecked train on the mountain side. Twenty engines have had flues burned out. This was caused by strikers putting seap in the tanks. This made a foam in the boiler, and the new engineers could not tell the height of the water in the boiler, and the new engineers could not tell the height of the water in the boiler, and the road has won the fight.

On the trains are all running smoothly, and the road has won the fight.

On the trains it see dapper young men with college faces and dressed in neat city clothes learning to brake. The railroad has had lifty applicants to every vacant place. About one-fifth of the men did not belong to the railroad federation, and refused to strike.

The road will take back about one-half of the strikers, picking the best men. In every case they come as new men. Engineers who received \$3 a day are reliced at \$2.50: firemen who got \$2.10 will receive \$1.50. All will have a chance to work up to their old wages. Engineers older than 45 will not come back.

The men who did not strike are glad, and the strikers who will never come back are full of remores. They will leave the Federation, as they left the old Knights of Labor. In fact, federated labor has got a very black ere.

In talking with the railroad men to-day they are very severe. They are very accors. In yeary

We were sold out. If I had attended to my own business, I would be at work to-day. We have been foolish, and now God help us.

"No," said Conductor Harmon, we had nothing to strike for. But when we federated our hot-headed bors went around with a chip on their shoulders. We'll show Vorthees and Wilbur," they said, that knor is the boss. By and by the bors will learn that capital and labor have equal rights. Labor has the right to work for whom it pleases but capital will fix the wages. The employer will be the boss."

I think this will be about the last railroad strike in this country. There will certainly never be another strike on

roads and federated lator has bee

The Bead Gave Him a Core. From the Chinago Hera'd.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 10.—In Savannah, Mo., last June, Thomas, the eleven-year old son of a farmer named Alexander Gillein, was stricken with rheumatism of the right elde and leg. With rhedmatism of the right side and leg. The path was so severe that his parents were obliged to keep anything from touching the body or limb. Prs. Martin Kerr, and Jefferles of Savannah could do nothing to stop the rain. On Thursday he fell into what seemed to be a trance and could not be aroused for some hours. When he finally nawakened heing unable to talk he wrote on a piece of paper to his pursuis that he had seen his two little dead brothers and sister. He said they told him to send to a certain field and at a particular place to serane near the snow until they would find a bed of mess, and under the moss a bunch of roots, which they were to bring to him.

The doubting parents rielded to his entreaties, and, going to the place, found everything as the boy had stated. They brought the roots home, and the boy told them how he had been instructed to prevare an ointment with them. The pain was so severe tha

instructed to pregare an ointment with them. The cintment was made and applied to the seat of pain, the result being that the next day the boy left his bed. He can now, walk as well as

ever.

These facts are vouched for by O. J. Hurley, the wiltor of the Savannah Democrat, the physicians, and all of Gilpin's neighbors.

He en Ke ler at the Falr. From the Boston Fally Gale.

Helen Keller's visit to the World's Fair was full of interest. Every loor in the White City was opened to the holpless child, who can neither see, hear, nor speak. The Cape of Good Hope unlocked its safe and allowed her Good Hope unlocked its safe and allowed her to inspect its diamonds; showcases filled with the most delicate wares were thrown open that they might be explored by her delicate fingers. Even the localin bazaars, with their warning sign. "For God's Sake Don't Handie," addressed to the personally investigating American, gave invitation to her touch. The climbed all over the great Krupp gun, and its workings were described for her by the German officers. What delighted her most was the brench bronzes, which her eager fingers fraced, exten-What delighted her most was the French bronzes, which her eager in gers traced, catching the artist's thought and getting ideas of loveliness, as her sensitive face expressed. Her companion was endeavoring to describe to her the effect of the electric light in the lagoons, and her well-frained imagination quickly responded. These it look as if a could be a seried to be resident of the president of the spread of savanism and shower of golden fish had been caught in an

As to Washington Army Society.

A certain former Washingtonian, an officer in the samy, returned from five rears in the West a month or more and bringing his lovely wife. The lady is also from Washington. They both knew nearly everybody that was anybody, especially in army and navy circless from or six years ago. The army officer's wife was called on tynd her former acquaintances of course. Not long ago she meta young woman who used to be agreat friend, and who is the six-months' bride of another army family.

Where are you living now, Allco'' the lady from the West asked.

Why at home, of course."

"Good: and where is your husband living?"

"What do you mean? We are living together, to be sure. Where should we be?

And the lady from the West answored:

I am so giad. I have seen a dozen families, and you any your hasband are the only ones living amically together. Washington army society is awful." A certain former Washingtonian, an officer

Ziegler's Mile-a-miunie Triegele. From he Jos to Tilopount.

From he for a Program.

Mount Veryon, Dec. 6.—Matt Ziegler, one of the oldest settlers of this valley has inverted a tricycle that for ejeed will resolutionize the world. He has been working on it to ten vears and has just get it soupposed. He took if out to day for the initial trial and faily life people were out to see the trip. At the first effort the electing gear and not work right, but after a little changing he work off all right and made a mile in less than two minutes. The machine has two large while and not seed that the seed in the work of a little changing he work off all right and the work of all right and the work off all right and the seed that wages do not know he work of the will be association has complained to the right of an integer wheels and the weak of a sector by Mr. Lecay, with the right in stop to diving power is get on three matters. He made a being the right weight, the principal one being the right weight, the first impossible to stop the driving gear in the centre. Brakes must be an integer to a standard. The involute claims that he right and a standard if you stand here were an integer to be a standard. The involute claims that he right and or a good rends.

A Story of Curpusbag Days.

In the carpet bag lave in bouth Carolina a gentleman was a smilete on a street in conversation with the reasons of the state, fast then the Treasons of the state, fast then the Treasons of the state, fast the reasons equipment for a sinks treasure. That out ha resonated has that is a life team. These bouth carolina neighbours south the relative that it is the size of the results that I state with reverget may to the results that, but they will never get make to the results that, but they will never get make the almost ones. Inter on he did go to the penils gatars.

Killed a White Dree. Janua the till Phys. Reneick A short time ago mention was made that a

A short lime ago mention was pade that a shird door was seen by bunters in the vicinity a freedom. this county and alterward at though a how near Marjenville. Force county what is thought to have been the anneadow was shot how feetburg, parest county on Wednesday mering by if. A tuber, of that vinege, it is the first alkino door took to be on killed in this vicinity for the rank quarter of a century, and wishes from all parts of the century, and wishes from all parts of the century have called at the list hate house to get a right of the frenk of nature.

Time the abstraction is derived.

Laborer admiringly to comrade as a styliably dressed woman and of the with similar apparents live feet broad of eat. Juliary, there's a past of shoulders for a had.

His Opportunity.

Scott Mary Fields 18 of option

SUNBEAMS.

... There were yet living on the 100th of June tast, or. teen widows of veterans of the war of the flovolution The report of the Pension Department said they were drawing their positions at that date, any way. The war ended til years and --it was a shocked House committeemen of this

town who discovered balf an hour before a large class Ginner begin wound at a prosperting guest's place bearing the inscription "Harney Rights" When the guest at length arrive, he moved, periods, that the card as his place bearing the inscription Bernard Fights.

was to a different handwriting to those at his right and left. - One may see now and then trodging northward as evening through the light-spin ched gloom of First aveven a sloneling figure vivin long overcost and self-fet hat. Beneath the low brim of the hat one unit of text a grizzled heard and a low hooked nose. Strangers would puse the somewhat heavy figure with noticeence, but acquaintances would at once recognize the

ong stride and the preoccupical steep as those of Mark Twain. -Just when Jefferson Market Court House, the more distinctive and after the City Hall, the most beautiful of the numberpal buildings, had begin to take on a uniformly dingy hus, comporting well with its antique. store, painters have been set to work coloring its trick

a bruitant red. It will take fully another decade for the structure to regalls its cusming grown, and by that time, perhaps, the city fathers will have perved the medical to repeat the painting.

A scientific man says that he has made a discovery.
It is that the wirest air is fined in two strate, one near the ground every body knows that said the other at a height of about ninety feat. This beinlif represents the average attitude of the discharge of gas, smoke, and offeneive fames given off by the factories and other

inquatrial appurtenances of a city. It has also been found, within a few years, that one is just as apt to get malaria if he lives up a dry, well-drained slepe above a march or stagnant water as if he lived in the march. -You may get cheap dinners almost anywhere in New York now, but there is an interacting distinction between the east side and the west side, cheap table at bota. The latter is mainly French and Italian, the former is usually German. A cheap dinner on the west side means a great variety of 8-galy seasoned shings many of which are not really good and all of which his more or less under the suspicion of having been bought where they were going casen. The least of the cheep German dinners are simpler, more abundant and more wholesome. They are served in a beer saloon without

The experiment of running the whaleback steamer in the or an passenger carrying trade is to be tried on the Pacific coast. One whaleback of 5 000 tons capacity, to have accommodations for 200 passengers, in new building, and contracts have been placed for two others. They will run between Portland, Or., and San Francisco. The steamers will be of the same Reneral design as the big Christopher Columbus, which plied between Cuirage and the White City on Lake Mchigan all summer, and which hooked like a nig sigar, wha decknown, salsons, and calms perched along its full

glitter or pretence, and they really eatisfy bunger.

length on prince the water having a clear breach under them and over the bedy of the boat in bad weather.

Noticely pays any expectal attention to Clinton place, but there are signs that it will soon blossom in a great business builtings. It was once an important residence street. Then it became perhaps the best incom ledging house region in New York an adjunct, indeed, to the chean tables i hote of the neighboring French quarter. After that there creptus many ques-tionable tenents and parts of the theroughters came to have an uneavery reputation. Now, many business concerns, big and little, are chowing out other tenants, and it is of necessity only a matter of a few years before the present brisk dwellings must give place to modern husiness attractures, as they have done in three

or four attreets of the immediate region.

-Prominent Chinamen on the Parific Coast are predeting a dig exodus of their countrymen from this configent, and all other lands, to the Colestial Empire within a year or Iwo. They will go to be present at the bug fair which occurs there once in sixty years, and at which every subject of the great Emperer tries to be present. "Financed of thousands, maybe millions, of Chinese from all parts of the empire and the world." will be there," save interpreter Ponds of Fan Francisch, "All nations will be invited, and everybody ought to go, for it will be the right of a lifetime." The fair he says, mas founded many conturies ago, and has been belt regularly since. He is not sure of the announcement of it will soon be made to the world,

There is no room lost now for an essay on "the decay of beggars in the metropolis." The first hard frost brings out the professional beggar as if ky magic, and the fact of hard times below to increase the im posture along with the genuinely needy. The sturdy beggar of New York is a peculiar product, a creature of yest impodence commissed with a vertain number. He realizes that noticely the skeptistism of the hardened New Yorker touching those who appeal to private charity, and approaches his man with bravado, ready seem to listify. Sometimes the beggar even takes on an alrof equality with his intended victim, and the saligation "say, young feller" is sometimes board as well as the more rominon trembing "l'isase, sig. wen't you help-" to the accompaniment of trembling lips and a theatrical survey.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Paris is trying a went pavement made of mahagany Mategany is much cheaper than it used to be, but still dearn than the woods generally used for this purpose. The Royal Commission reports that in Scotland, as elaswing the supply of agricultural laborers is much ics that wenty years ago. They have gone to town.

The New 2 shand women, who have just voted for the first time, are said to have given their support to

districts warn no them of the spread of samalism and are ng them to take all possible means to check it.

In the last twenty years fitted at noblity have almost disappeared in the French Chamber of Deputies. there being but sixty five remaining instead of 222 in

1871. Then there were thirty Marquises, instead of lires, as at present.

The promiters of the National Free Labor Association, encurraged by the anceres of a conference in London, have undertaken to organize a free labor movement in the localing parts and industrial centres

of the country. The movement is a general ens arant the depoting of the new unionism. Ten minutes after Duffy had married Miss Kelly in Tax. erpool he began objections to her treatment of one of the "male guests." Refure night was over Mrs. Duffy had fied to a neighbor's house with both ever black and her ness bleeding, and although a temporary retion was effected the next morning she vanished for good and all.

Incense has come to be so much used in English chareless that the servers and acceptes and other as serants, whose province is is to light and swing thurfers have ser ous y proposed to form themselves into associaty entitled the "Thursfers' Guild." This has reed the high members of the Church to consider the

matter very settimely.
In an important musting of eleganmen and others in Landon to consider the quarties of a "living wage, as the "Christian organization of industry," as an ex-

have rendired toward the creation of the surpire.

State Cone Society on the Elevated Road,

To see Engle of Tex School - We lave a great many tobe of artice, but there a room on another. livers one believes in beiging the warmay pour but with put his principle of the spiral transfer each transfer tam constants increased with the statement we increased the specializations of the winners of which elevated to be a who should not be a which parent rapid the last that the second of the last that the parent of the last that the parent of the last that the parent of the last that is the parent of the last that the parent of the last that the parent of the last that the last that the parent of the last that The parties of the control of the co

A No cer of Campagative Wegath.

Mrs. Hasteroft - Does the register heat rour Mr. Phillings ? ings It seems to when the sun is not altities to earth has the sun to do with it ""

The Wife flow did you dare sir, to scoid me belove Mrs. Bruwn :

The Histoned Well you know. Maria. I daien't scoid you when we are by our cives. I from the rise in the sir a bit and then the draught from the restrict feels cold.